

LOCOMOBILE 1917

THE only car built in limited quantities so as to obtain higher quality and individuality in each car.

It has the lowest built Chassis of its type, Foreign or American.

It is the only fine Chassis that combines Six Cylinders, Seven Bearing Crank Shaft, Multiple Dry Disc Clutch, Four Speeds, Rear Springs shackled at both ends for easier riding, and Full Floating Rear Axle.

In materials and workmanship, the costliest car to build.

1917 Models now on exhibition, \$4600. upwards.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY
OF AMERICA

FIGURES SHOW UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY IN ALL LINES UNDER DEMOCRATIC REGIME

As the Republicans were meeting at Chicago in a frantic effort to find a man who had a chance to win in the Presidential elections in November, the newspapers and Government reports were presenting new evidence of the tremendous momentum of the Nation's prosperity. The most recent reports which have come to the Federal Reserve Board from the reserve banks in all parts of the country show that the Nation's business has reached the maximum of expansion and that practically every industry is approaching the limit of its output capacity. The following tables and editorial excerpts bear witness to what has been achieved in respect of prosperity.

Subject	Democratic Administration 1916	Republican Administration 1912	Increase Per Cent 1916 v. 1912
Net Worth	\$228,000,000,000	\$197,000,000,000	21.8
Balance of Trade	\$200,000,000	\$81,000,000	278.8
Exports (a)	\$532,336,792	\$214,254,907	77.1
Imports (b)	\$400,000,000	\$200,000,000	43.4
Value Product	\$20,000,000,000	\$18,000,000,000	43.4
Capital	\$25,000,000,000	\$21,000,000,000	43.4
Wages	\$5,280,000,000	\$4,200,000,000	54.0
Corporate Income	\$5,000,000,000	\$3,100,000,000	55.6
R. R. Earnings	\$7,000,000,000	\$5,800,000,000	26.1
Bank Clearings	\$250,000,000,000	\$180,000,000,000	44.8
Circulation	\$375,000,000	\$284,000,000	32.5
Gold Stock	\$2,317,000,000	\$1,818,000,000	27.4
National Banks (c)	\$13,328,881,000	\$10,792,149,000	28.2
Deposits	\$10,791,000,000	\$8,000,000,000	34.7

(a) Twelve months ending March.
(b) Estimate for 1916, based on data being compiled for 1915 census of manufactures.
(c) 1910 census.
(d) Based on 1915 census data with estimate of 12 per cent. average wage increases for 1915.
(e) Based on percentage of increase for first four months of 1916 over 1915.

(f) Comptroller of Currency's abstract of bank conditions as of March 7, 1916, and corresponding data in 1912.

Business and the Outlook.
The Philadelphia Record prints this editorial on "Business and the Outlook":
"There is no indication of any abatement in the activity of business. The bank clearings were nearly half a billion dollars more last week than the week before. All the industries are fully employed and have business enough on their books to occupy them for months. But the domestic demand is perceptibly less pressing, and there are indications of a turn in prices. Some advances may yet occur, but in most lines the prices seem to have reached their maximum. There are occasional concessions to stimulate buying; there is more willingness to sell."
"Bank clearings last week were four and three-fourths billions. For May the clearings amounted to \$20,657,000,000, a gain of 41.2 per cent. over last year. For five months they are close to \$99,000,000,000, a gain of 42.7 per cent. The May clearings were 1 per cent. larger than those of April. Railroad gross earnings for the fourth week of May were 29.23 per cent. greater than a year ago, the largest weekly gain there has been for months. The undilled orders of the Steel Corporation increased 108,000 tons last month, but this was a much smaller increase than that of April. The undilled orders at the end of any preceding quarter have for four months been in the corporation's experience."

"Figures from production in May surpassed all records. European countries are seeking pig here, not only because of the high price, but also because of the quality. The Bethlehem and Maryland Steel Companies are large buyers of pig. Prices have sagged in some quarters, but May prices averaged slightly above those of April. Foreign shipbuilders are trying to get ship plates here. Steel and iron pipe have been advanced \$4 and \$5 a ton. Domestic wire demand has abated, but France and Russia are in the market for great quantities of barbed wire. Spelter is down, and it is believed that galvanized sheets will presently be within reach of ordinary buyers. Foreign demand is monopolizing the sheet mills. Billets and crop ends have declined. Already this month railroads have bought 158,000 tons of rails, but of this Italian roads took \$9,000. Car shops, including those owned by the railway companies, took orders last week for 2,500 cars. The steel companies have reason to expect orders for more than 1,000,000 tons of steel for delivery in 1917."

SPRAYING POTATOES.
Last year, due to moist hot weather in August, the losses from Potato Blight (rot) were heavy over large sections of the country. The continued wet weather of this year may cause similar injury and will also encourage Early Blight. Spraying potatoes pays even in normal years. In Blight years it makes the difference between success and failure. The spray commonly used is Bordeaux Mixture, 5-5-50. That is—dissolve 5 pounds of copper sulfate (blue vitriol) in a bucket of water, add 5 pounds of quick lime, mix and make up to 50 gallons with water. Be sure to strain into the sprayer. For Potato Beetles (bugs), add to the above spray mixture one pound of Paris Green and 1 pound of lime. The lime prevents burning. Arsenate of Lead may be used instead of Paris Green. Copper Sulfate is very high this year and it may be cheaper to use the ready spray. Use these according to directions. The 50 balloons made as above to cover an acre. Be sure to cover the vines well, using pressure enough to make a fine mist. Begin to spray when the vines are 6-8 inches high and repeat as often as necessary to keep them covered all season. This means 4 to 8 sprayings. Agronomy Department, Conn. Agr. College.

Don't Win by Knocking.
The New York Commercial prints this editorial on "Active Trade":
"Political expediency has caused some newspapers to make much of

MILITARY PAGEANT PORTRAYS LIFE OF AMERICAN SOLDIER

Adventurous Life of West Is Embodied in the Performance of 101 Ranch.

The life of the soldier, in camp and on the field of battle, is, it is announced, graphically portrayed in the new military spectacle, "Preparedness," which is offered as the big feature of the Buffalo Bill (Himself)-101 Ranch shows this season. The combined shows are scheduled to exhibit in Bridgeport, Tuesday, July 18, and the event will have a stirring interest for the public not only because of the realistic military display, but also because it will again introduce Col. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) as the real leader of America's scouts and roughriders. The mere announcement that Buffalo Bill, the Border hero of two generations, is again in the saddle, will send a ripple of delight across the continent.

"Preparedness," the new military spectacle, is not merely a preachment for adequate preparation on the part of the people of the United States to forestall any possible aggression on the part of foreign nations, but it is also an exhibition of army life and action and color such as would scarcely be possible without the co-operation of the U. S. War Department. That this co-operation has been forthcoming is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers utilized in the display are actually United States regulars, and have been "loaned" by the Government in order to bring home to the public the necessity for providing an army adequate for its defense.

The military maneuvers, it is announced, are presented on a most elaborate and realistic scale. There are reviews and marches, in which all the various arms of the service are represented; there are cavalry drills and charges; there is mounted infantry; there is field artillery in action, and finally there is a battle with Indians in which, it is declared, there are more thrills to the minute than ever before crowded into an exhibition of this kind. Incidental features of the military display are evolutions by Russian Cossacks, Arabs and Japanese cavalry, illustrating the training as well as the whirlwind riding of these inveterate military troopers of the Far East.

A show, headed by Buffalo Bill, would not be characteristic if it failed to picture something of the adventurous life of the ranch and prairie; and the Buffalo Bill-101 Ranch shows are said to have something especially interesting along this line to offer.

A great company of cowboys, cowgirls, old scouts and Indians, is utilized to visualize the strenuous life of the frontier. There is the stage-coach hold-up; a buffalo hunt; a round-up with long-horned cattle; round riders and broncho-busting, and other interesting offerings, full of the vim and ginger and daring of the people of the untrammeled Borderland.

The two performances to be given in this city at 2:15 and 8:15 will be preceded by the training of the famous mammoth military and Day parade in which all the processional resources of the big show will be in line.

DAVIS, AS THREE MET AND KNEW HIM

Colonel Roosevelt.
I knew Richard Harding Davis for many years, and while I was among a number who were immediately drawn to him by the power and originality of "Gallegher," the story which first made his reputation, is the way Col. Roosevelt begins his tribute.

My intimate association with him, however, was while I was among the regiment in Cuba. He joined us immediately after landing and was not merely present at but took part in the fighting. For example, at the Guadalupe fight it was he, I think, with his field-glasses, who first placed the trench from which the Spaniards were firing at the right wing of the regiment, which right wing I, at that time, commanded. We were then able to make out the trench, opened fire on it, and drove out the Spaniards.

He was indomitably cheerful under hardships and setbacks, and entirely indifferent to his own personal safety. He was so won the esteem and regard of the regiment that he was one of the three men we made honorary members of the regiment's association. We gave him the same medal worn by our own members.

He was a good American as ever lived, and his heart flamed against cruelty and injustice. His writings form a text-book of Americanism which all our people would do well to read at the present time.

Charles Dana Gibson.
Dick was 24 years old when he came into the smoking-room of the Victoria Hotel in London, after midnight one July night—he was dressed as a Thames boatman. He had been rowing up and down the river since sundown, looking for color. He had evidently peeped every dark corner with a pirate, and every floating phoebe had meant something to him. He had adventure written all over him. It was the first time I had ever seen him, and I had never heard of him. I can't now recall another figure in that smoke-filled room. I don't remember who introduced us—over 27 years have passed since that night. But I can see Dick now dressed in a rough brown suit, a soft hat, with a handkerchief about his neck, a splendid, healthy, clean-minded fellow boy at play. And so he always remained.



OF all hot weather beverages Beer is the safest, and it is an ideal thirst quencher as well. Besides being a delightful beverage, its moderate use aids in the digestion of food taken and also furnishes additional nourishment. Its clean, satisfying bitterness stimulates the appetite, and owing to its composition and character of its ingredients supplies a considerable amount of easily digested nutritive material.

Dr. Cukor, a German physician, writing in the Allg. Wiener Medical Zeitung, said:—"Beer is not merely a food luxury but a valuable source of nourishment, for it is capable of favorably influencing effective strength, even in cases of inadequate nutrition. A bottle of Beer, Bacon and Bread for the noontime meal renders a man capable of the hardest work."

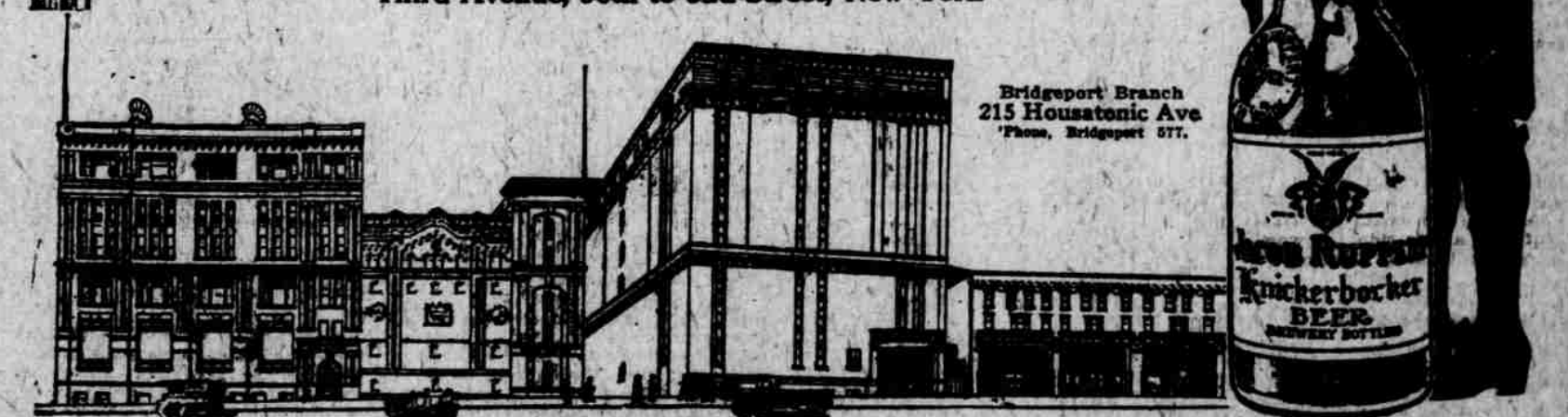
As a properly brewed, wholesome Beer of absolute purity we advocate the use of

RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker The Beer That Satisfies

It is a beverage of absolute purity and a SAFE drink because, unlike Milk and Water, it cannot carry deleterious germs. It is made of the highest quality ingredients and is subjected to the most advanced processes of brewing, filtering, aging, bottling and Pasteurization, assuring a finished product that is absolutely unsurpassed.

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hurdle, but Meadows got away with the stunt, spectacles and all. Last year, his first in the main works, he won 13 games for the Cards and lost eleven. He displayed a lot of speed, nerve, gameness and noodle work. He came in for a lot of chaffing from the opposing players, and from the bleachers. This joking didn't have any effect on the big North Carolinian. With a strong team behind him it is likely that Meadows would have made a far better showing than he has this year.

It isn't once in a coon's age that a pitcher goes from class D direct to the majors and sticks without further seasoning. Meadows has accomplished just that, with the added handicap of weak lungs. He is an intelligent youngster, and when he has had time to assimilate a lot of lore and wisdom he will have to depend less and less upon his speed. Like most of the ball players who hail from the Southland, Meadows is a mighty Nimrod, and he spends much of the off-season afield with dog and gun. He hasn't as many dogs in his kennel as some of them, but he insists that his favorite bird dog has got 'em all left at the post. As for that, did you ever know a sporting Southerner who didn't own the finest bird dog in the whole darn country?

Meadows lives in Durham and he expects to engage in the tobacco business when his baseball days are over. He was reared in the odor of tobacco, as well as the city, and what he doesn't know about the fragrant North Carolina leaf is scarcely worth knowing. Meadows began to nourish the ambition of becoming a big league pitcher when he was only a kid, and his success is an example of what can be accomplished by living up to the copy book maxims about the virtue of perseverance.

Started Business With 19 Cents; Now Gives Away Riches

Bernhard Blitzer of the New York Gas and Electric Appliance Company, arrived in New York from Austria 30 years ago with 19 cents in his pocket. He invested his 19 cents in suspenders and sold them on the Bowery. Last week he distributed more than \$15,000 among the 27 heads of departments and salesmen employed by the firm of which he is the president. Mr. Blitzer told the story of his life last Sunday night at a dinner in the Hotel Bellevue given by the firm to the traveling salesmen, and permission to print the story as told was obtained yesterday.

"I came to America from Austria," said Mr. Blitzer, "when about 18 years old, and when I landed I had just 19 cents. I met an Austrian friend who ran a small hotel near the Battery and he offered me a room and meals on credit until I was able to pay for them. I accepted his kindness, and with my 19 cents I bought a few pairs of suspenders, which I peddled. When they were sold, I put my principal and profit into suspenders and peddled again. I kept this up, always putting every cent of profit into more stock, until I rose to the proud position of peddler-merchant. In those days a peddler-merchant was one who had a cart and paid a man \$1 a day to push it while he sold merchandise."

After a time, Mr. Blitzer was able to pay his landlord in full, and some time later he was able to marry. From peddling merchandise he went to work for the Gas Company of New York, and there he had his opportunity and

his idea. "I saw the possibilities of manufacturing and selling lighting fixtures," he told his salesmen. "I investigated and found that thousands upon thousands of New York homes were without either gas or electricity. I realized that sooner or later every home in New York would have one or the other, that many new homes would be built, and that fixtures would be necessary wherever gas or electricity went. So I determined to go into the business of manufacturing and selling lighting fixtures. I took all of the money I had saved—it wasn't very much, but it gave me a start—and I persuaded my brother-in-law, now the secretary-treasurer of our company, Charles A. Gottesman, to put in all of his money, and together we began business at 183 Bowery. This was in 1908. Our place was small and our business was little at first. I was the salesman, and Mr. Gottesman was packer, shipper, credit man, store manager and a dozen other things.

"It was slow going at first, but we were headed in the right direction. People began to use electricity and gas more and more, and we began to sell more and more fixtures. The rest of the story is simply one of steady growth, each year being better than the year before, and last year being the best of all."

"And now I think we have gotten to the position where we can begin to share our success with the men who have helped us make it. We are therefore presenting a little gift to each man, and I wish to announce that in the future the profits of the firm will be shared with those who help make the profits."

And it was noted that all of those who received checks had themselves risen from the ranks. Mr. Blitzer believes in employing office and errand boys and making salesmen and department heads out of them. It was said that he never employs a man from outside for a high position.

The checks presented to the department heads were \$300 and more, and some of them equal to the salaries men for less than \$500. Many received \$700 and \$750.

**JAMES M. SULLIVAN
ENTERS COMPLAINT
AS TO HIS ARREST.**

**Was Held Prisoner Under
Most Cruel Conditions.
Suffered Grievously.**

In a letter to the American Ambassador at London, just made public in this country, James Mark Sullivan, a one-time newspaperman in this state later attorney at law and later still Ambassador to San Domingo, makes formal complaint to the American government concerning his imprisonment in Dublin during the Sinn Fein riots of last April. Mr. Sullivan states in the letter that he was forced to undergo hardships and inconsiderate treatment. Among the statements made by him is that he was compelled to sleep for eight nights in a room with over 30 other prisoners, and as there were not even the most primitive sanitary accommodations, the same room had to be used as a lavatory by the prisoners. Mr. Sullivan concludes by saying his health, as that of his wife, has been shattered as a result of the experience.

The letter in full, as it was issued, from 43 Pembroke Road, Dublin, reads as follows:
The American Ambassador, Court of St. James, London.
Sir: I desire through your ambas-

sy, to make complaint to the American government that I, James M. Sullivan, an American citizen, at present residing in Dublin, was on April 28 last placed under arrest by the Dublin military authorities, and that I was kept a prisoner for eight days, and at the expiration of that time I was discharged from custody.

That I was held a prisoner under most cruel conditions, inasmuch that I was not given proper or necessary food, I had no protection from cold, I was denied drinking water, except at rare intervals, and was without the most primitive sanitary accommodations.

That, although my residence was but a short distance from where I was incarcerated, I was kept from any communication with my home, prevented from securing clean clothing and denied the request to use my own money for the necessities that were denied me.

That I was handled roughly by the keepers, constantly threatened with death and crowded into unsanitary quarters, and compelled to lie on a bare floor with groaning and wounded men, and told when I protested that the place was "too good" for me, and that I ought to be poisoned.

That I was compelled to sleep on the bare boards of a crowded room for eight nights, the same room serving for a lavatory for the 30 odd souls confined therein, no one of whom was furnished with any means of preserving the most elementary laws of cleanliness; that in this room there was no protection from the damp and cold, except that in the later days of my imprisonment I was given a blanket, that from the time I was arrested I was not permitted to communicate with the American Consul, and that which my family, having learned of my imprisonment, were told upon inquiry that I was sent to England, I was still at Dublin Castle, from which place I was removed on April 30 to Kilmainham Jail.

That at the time of my arrest I had upon me a proper passport issued by the State Department at Washington, and removed by the American consulate at Dublin. That since I have been in this country I have faithfully in letter and spirit complied with the regulations and rules governing the conduct of alien and that I have had no communications or dealings with the men who have had the revolutionary movement in hand.

That at no time during my arrest was I charged with any offense. In consequence of the aforesaid arrest I have suffered grievously, my wife has been subjected to much mental anguish at a time when her condition is most delicate, my own health is shattered by the cruel conditions of my imprisonment and I respectfully request that a proper claim for compensation and damages be made on my behalf by my government upon the British government.

Whatever may be said for the right to arrest a person as a suspect, there is no defense for the cruel and inhuman treatment I was subjected to as a prisoner.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter. Yours respectfully,
JAMES M. SULLIVAN.

POLICE RELEASE SCHUR.
Held blameless by witnesses for knocking down Frank Lovv of 214 Congress street, who darted in front of the automobile of Frank Schurr of 166 Pembroke street, as it was driven to the left of a standing trolley car on Main street, near Lumber street, last evening, Schurr was not held by the police. Lovv was only slightly injured.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER.